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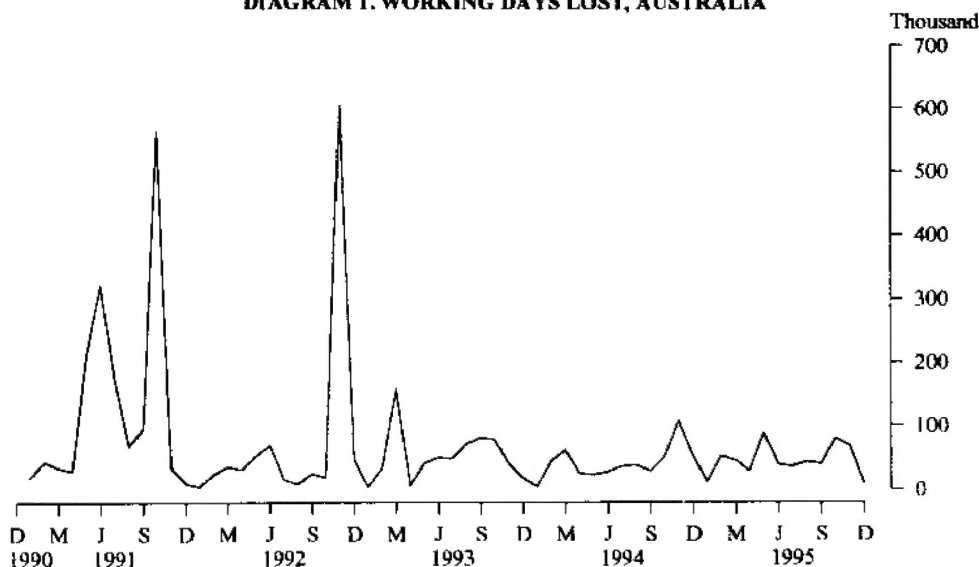
## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA, DECEMBER 1995

### MAIN FEATURES

#### In December 1995 -

- There were 10,200 working days lost from 41 disputes involving 12,200 employees.
- This was a decrease of 58,500 working days lost on the 68,700 recorded in November, which resulted from 59 disputes involving 32,700 employees.
- The industry with the most working days lost was Coal mining which reported 3,300 working days lost, a decrease of 40,100 working days lost compared to November.
- Tasmania was the only State to record an increase in the number of working days lost compared to the previous month. New South Wales experienced the most significant decrease, falling 33,500 to 4,800. Queensland also recorded a significant decrease, falling 19,600 to 3,300.
- New South Wales recorded the highest number of working days lost during the month, accounting for 47% of the Australian total.

DIAGRAM 1. WORKING DAYS LOST, AUSTRALIA



Source: Table 1

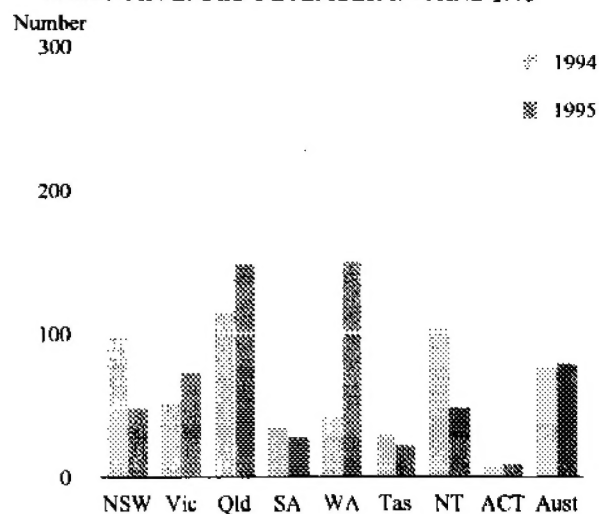
#### INQUIRIES

- for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Henry Ferst on Melbourne (03) 9615 7980 or any ABS State Office.
- for information about other ABS statistics and services please contact Information Services on Melbourne (03) 9615 7000 or any ABS State Office.

### In the twelve months ended December 1995 -

- There were 642 disputes with 546,800 working days lost, compared to 560 disputes with 501,600 working days lost in the twelve months ended December 1994.
- Two industries predominated in the level of industrial disputation. The Coal mining industry reported 110,500 working days lost, a decrease of 40,500 over the previous calendar year. The Manufacturing (other than Metal product; Machinery and equipment) industry reported 105,100, an increase of 26,800 working days lost compared to the previous twelve month period.
- The Coal mining industry had by far the highest rate of working days lost per thousand employees at 4,634 with the Mining (other than coal) industry also having a high rate at 1,359. This compares to 79 working days lost per thousand employees over all industries.
- Western Australia recorded 150 working days lost per thousand employees marginally higher than Queensland with 148 (refer to Diagram 2).

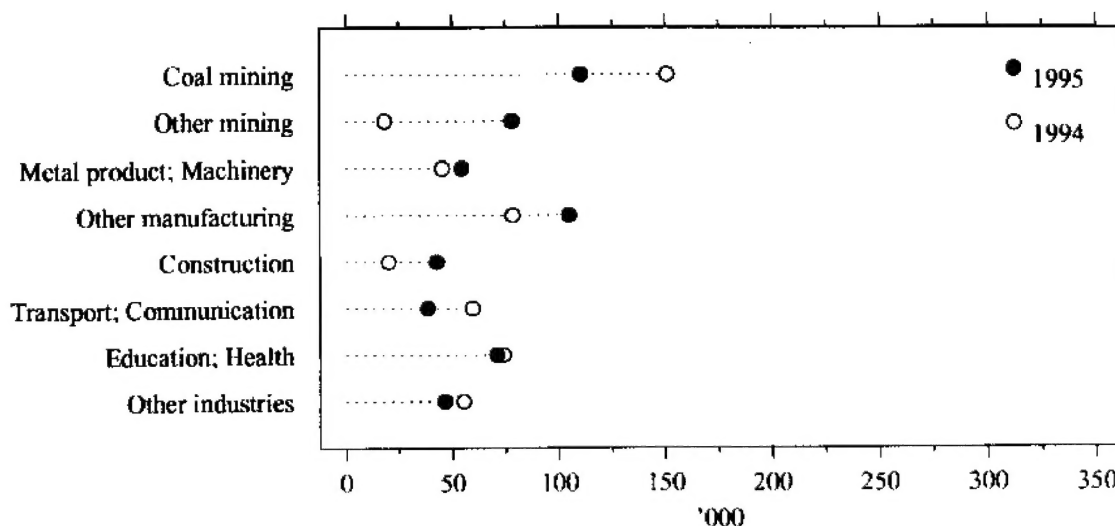
**DIAGRAM 2. WORKING DAYS LOST  
PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES,  
12 MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 1994 AND 1995**



Source: Table 5

Compared with the 12 months ended December 1994, the largest increase in working days lost per thousand employees was in Western Australia (rising from 42 to 150).

**DIAGRAM 3. WORKING DAYS LOST: INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA  
TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 1994 AND 1995**



Source: Table 2

Explanatory Notes and a Glossary are published on pages 6 to 8 of this publication.

**W. McLennan**  
Australian Statistician

TABLE 1. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE PERIOD: AUSTRALIA(a)

Period	Number of disputes(b)		Employees involved ('000)		Working days lost ('000)
	Commenced in period	Total(c)	Newly involved(d)	Total(c)	
1994 --					
October	61	67	24.1	26.0	49.1
November	56	64	69.4	71.2	107.3
December	52	58	36.7	37.7	52.2
1995					
January	31	38	5.3	11.0	13.2
February	60	68	40.2	45.3	52.8
March	72	86	23.1	30.2	45.4
April	36	47	12.1	19.7	29.0
May	61	68	51.4	55.6	88.6
June	62	71	15.6	29.7	39.1
July	55	69	11.3	14.7	36.5
August	59	67	34.0	36.8	43.4
September	52	65	18.9	24.5	40.3
October r	53	61	81.1	93.4	79.6
November	54	59	30.0	32.7	68.7
December	39	41	12.1	12.2	10.2
Twelve months ended					
December 1993	607	610	489.2	489.6	635.8
1994 r	556	560	263.4	265.1	501.6
1995	634	642	335.2	344.0	546.8

(a) More detailed information by State and industry is available on request. (b) Prior to September 1991, disputes affecting more than one industry and/or State were counted on a different basis. See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) Refer to paragraph 7 of Glossary. (d) Comprises employees involved in disputes which commenced during the month and additional employees involved in disputes which continued from the previous month.

TABLE 2. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE PERIOD: INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, WORKING DAYS LOST(a) ('000)

Period	Manufacturing								All industries
	Mining		Metal product; Machinery and equipment	Other	Construction	Transport and storage; Communication services	Education; Health and community services	Other industries(b)	
	Coal	Other							
1994 --									
October	4.1	6.1	9.3	12.0	6.3	7.9	1.2	2.2	49.1
November	5.1	0.8	3.9	24.9	0.3	3.0	63.4	5.9	107.3
December	9.1	5.4	2.0	3.5	3.1	16.6	1.6	11.0	52.2
1995									
January	2.7	1.0	2.1	1.2	0.1	4.5	0.8	0.8	13.2
February	7.3	3.4	9.8	7.9	15.6	0.6	2.2	5.8	52.8
March	7.8	6.8	10.7	16.1	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.4	45.4
April	2.5	3.9	5.4	5.1	1.9	0.2	0.2	9.8	29.0
May	12.4	33.2	1.1	7.0	0.2	5.6	27.6	1.5	88.6
June	4.4	1.1	1.9	6.3	7.4	2.3	12.9	2.8	39.1
July	7.6	3.2	0.8	14.3	2.9	1.7	0.8	5.3	36.5
August	7.5	8.5	2.7	8.2	1.3	2.0	5.8	7.4	43.4
September	6.2	8.3	1.1	6.5	0.2	0.3	13.0	4.8	40.3
October	5.3	5.2	10.3	27.7	12.0	13.6	22.4	3.1	79.6
November	43.4	2.0	7.0	4.8	—	6.3	4.2	1.0	68.7
December	3.3	1.4	2.0	—	0.4	0.6	—	2.5	10.2
December 1993 (c)	78.6	14.4	160.4	77.7	13.1	15.6	147.5	128.7	635.8
1994 (c)r	151.0	18.3	45.4	78.3	20.2	59.4	73.8	55.2	501.6
1995	110.5	78.0	54.8	105.1	42.7	38.4	70.9	46.3	546.8

(a) Prior to January 1994, industry information was classified according to ASIC. From that time, industry data has been classified to ANZSIC. For more information see paragraph 6 of the Explanatory Notes. More detailed information by State and industry is available on request. (b) Comprises Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Electricity, gas and water supply; Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Accommodation, cafes and restaurants; Finance and insurance; Property and business services; Government administration and defence; Cultural and recreational services; Personal and other services. (c) Classified according to ASIC.

**TABLE 3. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE PERIOD: STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUSTRALIA,  
WORKING DAYS LOST(a)  
( '000)**

Period	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
<i>1994</i>									
October	10.2	16.1	16.2	0.4	1.4	0.1	4.8	0.1	49.1
November	72.9	9.4	17.9	5.8	1.0	—	0.2	—	107.3
December	8.3	17.0	18.8	2.2	4.4	1.5	—	—	52.2
<i>1995</i>									
January	2.8	2.7	5.3	0.3	1.6	0.4	—	—	13.2
February	6.4	8.3	27.9	6.4	2.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	52.8
March	8.9	10.0	20.9	1.7	1.0	0.5	2.4	—	45.4
April	5.2	13.3	9.4	0.2	0.8	0.1	—	—	29.0
May	10.0	19.1	45.2	2.7	11.2	0.2	—	0.1	88.6
June	6.6	17.9	9.3	1.5	3.1	0.7	—	—	39.1
July	3.0	7.0	19.3	1.2	5.1	0.8	—	—	36.5
August	13.3	16.1	4.0	0.1	9.7	0.1	—	—	43.4
September	6.9	10.6	4.7	—	17.0	0.1	0.6	0.3	40.3
October	6.7	14.5	10.4	0.2	47.6	—	—	0.3	79.6
November	38.3	4.8	22.9	1.0	1.6	0.1	—	—	68.7
December	4.8	1.6	3.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	—	—	10.2
<i>Twelve months ended —</i>									
December 1993	178.3	257.2	128.4	25.6	29.5	4.5	2.1	10.3	635.8
December 1994	223.2	87.0	133.3	18.0	27.4	4.6	7.0	1.1	501.6
December 1995	113.0	125.9	182.7	15.3	101.6	3.5	3.6	1.2	546.8

(a) State by industry information is available on request

**TABLE 4. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE PERIOD: INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA  
WORKING DAYS LOST PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED(a)(b)**

Period	Manufacturing								All industries
	Mining		Metal product: Machinery and equipment	Other	Const- ruction	Transport and storage: Commu- nication services	Education; Health and community services	Other industries(c)	
	Coal	Other							
Twelve months ended —									
1991 —									
December	4,465	597	1,555	268	349	214	147	60	248
1992 —									
December	3,078	840	309	243	126	192	172	57	147
1993 —									
December	2,915	254	426	121	41	37	106	41	100
1994 —									
October	5,658	240	140	86	51	93	23	13	61
November	5,739	226	135	121	51	100	54	13	71
December	5,964	323	117	123	59	137	63	16	76
1995 —									
January	6,381	330	120	123	57	143	63	15	76
February	5,508	361	142	135	101	124	65	15	77
March	3,567	479	164	158	98	123	65	16	75
April	2,964	540	172	164	99	121	63	17	74
May	3,389	1,078	167	164	96	132	83	17	84
June	3,124	1,089	166	159	105	137	94	17	86
July	3,327	1,138	157	164	111	132	93	14	85
August	3,116	1,269	139	166	114	127	97	16	86
September	3,241	1,407	131	173	109	100	107	16	87
October	3,271	1,407	134	197	123	111	106	16	91
November	4,877	1,428	142	166	122	118	58	15	85
December	4,634	1,359	142	160	115	84	57	12	79

(a) See paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Prior to January 1994, industry information was classified according to ASIC. From that time, industry data has been classified to ANZSIC. In Table 4 data is published on an ANZSIC basis beginning with the 12 months ended December 1994. For more information see paragraph 6 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) Comprises Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Electricity, gas and water supply; Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Accommodation, cafes and restaurants; Finance and insurance; Property and business services; Government administration and defence; Cultural and recreational services; Personal and other services.

**TABLE 5. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE PERIOD: STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUSTRALIA, WORKING DAYS LOST PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED(a)**

<i>Period</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
<i>Twelve months ended —</i>									
<i>1991 —</i>									
December	494	123	101	111	196	27	47	18	248
<i>1992 —</i>									
December	80	359	61	24	89	271	38	21	147
<i>1993 —</i>									
December	83	157	117	50	48	28	31	75	100
<i>1994 —</i>									
October	69	57	92	19	36	20	99	8	61
November	97	49	103	30	36	20	102	8	71
December	99	52	115	35	42	29	103	8	76
<i>1995</i>									
January	98	53	117	35	44	31	101	8	76
February	88	57	131	46	44	31	106	6	77
March	75	62	132	47	44	34	141	6	75
April	71	68	131	46	43	30	132	5	74
May	72	76	166	46	50	31	132	6	84
June	73	87	159	48	48	35	117	6	86
July	69	80	171	44	54	38	113	5	85
August	67	87	163	44	66	33	112	5	86
September	67	86	164	42	88	30	119	7	87
October	64	84	157	41	156	30	52	9	91
November	50	81	161	32	157	30	49	8	85
December	48	72	148	28	150	22	48	9	79

(a) See paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes

**TABLE 6. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN THE 12 MONTHS TO DECEMBER 1995 : AUSTRALIA, REPORTED CAUSE, DURATION AND METHOD OF SETTLEMENT (a)**

	<i>Number of disputes(b)</i>	<i>Employees involved (directly and indirectly) ('000)</i>	<i>Working days lost ('000)</i>
<b>CAUSE OF DISPUTE</b>			
Wages	97	80.3	155.7
Leave, pensions, compensation	26	9.0	16.4
Managerial policy	327	75.8	207.3
Physical working conditions	78	13.5	24.6
Trade unionism	67	15.0	22.8
Hours of work	13	2.0	2.7
Other(c)	32	155.0	127.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>350.5</b>	<b>556.7</b>
<b>DURATION OF DISPUTE</b>			
Up to and including 1 day	344	210.1	134.4
Over 1 and up to and including 2 days	156	66.9	104.1
Over 2 and less than 5 days	93	55.7	154.7
5 and less than 10 days	34	15.1	97.6
10 and less than 20 days	8	1.9	28.4
20 days and over	5	0.8	37.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>350.5</b>	<b>556.7</b>
<b>METHOD OF SETTLEMENT</b>			
Negotiation	104	35.8	123.4
State legislation	25	4.9	16.0
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation	74	41.2	113.7
Resumption without negotiation	436	268.6	303.4
Other methods	1	—	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>350.5</b>	<b>556.7</b>

(a) More detailed information by State and industry is available on request. (b) Prior to September 1991 disputes, affecting more than one industry and/or State were counted on a different basis. See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) Includes disputes not elsewhere categorised.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### Introduction

The statistics in this publication relate to disputes which involved stoppages of work of ten working days or more at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Ten working days is equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by ten people in one day, regardless of the length of the stoppage, for example, 3,000 workers on strike for 2 hours would be counted as 750 working days lost (assuming they work an 8 hour day).

2. The statistics of working days lost relate to the losses due to industrial disputes only (as defined in paragraph 2 of the Glossary). Effects on other establishments, such as stand-downs because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not included.

3. The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled mainly from data obtained from employers (both private and public sector), from trade unions and from reports of government authorities. Particulars of some stoppages, e.g. State or Australia wide general strikes may have been estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving only a broad measure of the extent of industrial disputes as defined above.

### Change in methodology

4. The basis for the calculation of working days lost per thousand employees was changed in the January 1995 edition of this publication to use estimates of employees taken from the ABS Labour Force Survey only. Estimates have been recalculated on this basis for each 12 monthly period back to December 1990 and are available on request. For the January 1987 to December 1994 editions of this publication, estimates of employees were taken predominantly from the ABS Survey of Employment and Earnings (*Employed Wage and Salary Earners* (6248.0)).

5. The basis for the calculation of the number of disputes was changed in the November 1992 publication and the series revised back to September 1991. Prior to September 1991, disputes affecting more than one industry and/or State were counted as a separate dispute in each industry and State and in the Australian total. From September 1991 onwards, a dispute affecting more than one industry and/or State is counted once in each industry and/or State, but only once at the broader industry and Australia level. The reason for the change was to align the method of counting the number of industrial disputes with the International Labour Organisation guidelines. This change does not affect the estimates of employees involved or working days lost.

### New Industry classification

6. Industry information on a monthly basis from January 1994 and on an annual basis from December 1994 is classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) - for more details refer to *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification*, 1993, (1292.0). It replaces the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), which has been in use for many years. Data for periods prior to January 1994 for monthly data and December 1994 for annual data have been classified only according to ASIC.

### Reliability of estimates

7. Inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in information provided by respondents or in processing by the ABS. Although considerable care is taken in questionnaire design; in the instructions given to respondents; and in editing the returns; these inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample.

### Other ABS publications

8. Users may also wish to refer to the following publications and standard data services:  
*Industrial Disputes, Australia, 1994* (6322.0.40.001) - standard data service  
*Labour Statistics, Australia* (6101.0) - issued annually  
*Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0) - issued monthly  
*Trade Union Statistics, Australia* (6323.0.40.001) - standard data service  
*Trade Union Members, Australia, August 1994* (6325.0.40.001) - standard data service  
*Working Arrangements, Australia, August 1995* (6342.0.40.001) - standard data service

### Unpublished statistics

9. A range of unpublished data is also available on request including dispute details at more detailed industry levels, cross-classified by State/Territory, and finer cause of dispute and method of settlement categories than those published. Considerable time series exist for most variables. Inquiries regarding data availability and the associated charges should be directed to Henry Ferst on (03) 9615 7980.

10. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products, Australia* (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a Release Advice (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Release Advice are available from any ABS office.

### Symbols and other usages

r estimates revised since last issue  
 - nil or rounded to zero

11. Where estimates have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

### Electronic Services

A large range of data is available via on-line services, diskette, magnetic tape, tape cartridge, and CD ROM. For more details about our electronic data services, contact any ABS office.

### Floppy disk service

Selected ABS statistics are available on floppy disk. Further information is available on (06) 252 6684.

## GLOSSARY

**Cause of dispute**

The statistics of cause of industrial disputes relate to the reported main cause of stoppage of work and not necessarily all causes that may have been responsible for the stoppage of work. For these reasons, the statistics do not reflect the relative importance of all causes of disputes as perceived by both employers and employees. The causes are classified from information supplied by employers and according to standards determined by the International Labour Organisation. The classification of causes is as follows :

**Wages.** Claims involving general principles relating to wages e.g. increase (decrease) in wages; variation in method of payment or combined claims relating to wages, hours or conditions of work in which the claim about wages is deemed to be the most important. Combined claims in which the other claims are deemed to be the most important are included under the relevant clause. Disputes over award restructuring are included under managerial policy.

**Leave, pensions, compensation.** Claims involving general principles relating to holiday and leave provisions; pension and retirement provisions; workers' compensation provisions; insertion of penal clause provisions in awards.

**Managerial policy.** Disputes concerning the exercise of managerial control by employers, e.g. terms and conditions of employment (other than disputes specifically about wages and hours); new awards and agreements; award restructuring; work practices; principles of promotion or deployment of staff including roster complaints and retrenchments; disciplinary matters including alleged victimisation of union officials; employment of particular persons; disagreement with managerial decisions.

**Physical working conditions.** Disputes concerning physical working conditions and safety issues, e.g. protective clothing and equipment; first aid services; uncomfortable working conditions; lack of, or the condition of, amenities; claims for assistance; shortage or poor distribution of equipment or material; condition of equipment; new production methods and equipment; arduous physical tasks.

**Trade unionism.** Disputes concerning employment of non-unionists, inter-union and intra-union disputes; sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry; recognition of union activities.

**Hours of work.** Claims involving general principles relating to hours of work, e.g. decrease (increase) in hours; distribution of hours.

**Other.** Disputes concerning protests directed against persons or situations other than those relating to the employer/employee relationship, e.g. political matters; fining and jailing of persons; lack of work; lack of adequate transport; non-award public holidays; accidents and attendance at funerals. Stoppages for which no reason is given are also included in this category.

**Disputes**

2. For these statistics, an *industrial dispute* is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees, or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work, each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance.

3. A dispute affecting several establishments is counted as a single dispute if it is organised or directed by one person or organisation; otherwise it is counted as a separate dispute at each establishment (in each State or Territory) and in each industry in which it occurred.

4. A dispute affecting more than one industry and/or State is counted once in each industry and State but only once at the broader industry and Australia level. Prior to September 1991 disputes covering more than one industry and/or State were counted differently (refer to paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes for details).

5. When there is a return to work between stoppages over the same issue, and the return to work is for less than two complete months, the stoppages are counted as a single dispute. When the return to work is for two or more months, the dispute is considered to have ended at the time of the return to work. Should a subsequent stoppage occur, it is counted as a new dispute.

6. Information is recorded concerning all industrial disputes where ten or more working days are lost (see paragraph 1 of the Explanatory Notes). Included in these statistics are the following types of industrial disputes:

- unauthorised stopwork meetings;
- unofficial strikes;
- sympathetic strikes (e.g. strikes in support of a group of workers already on strike);
- political or protest strikes;
- general strikes;
- work stoppages initiated by employers (e.g. lockouts); and
- rotating or revolving strikes (i.e. strikes which occur when workers at different locations take turns to stop work).

Excluded from these statistics are work-to-rules, go-slows, bans (e.g. overtime bans) and sit-ins. In addition, industrial disputes in which employees resign are deemed to have been resolved. Statistics on those disputes will cease to be collected from the date of the employees' resignations.

**Disputes which occurred during the period**

7. *Disputes which occurred during the period* encompasses those disputes which:



- . started in a previous month or year and ended in the reference period, or
- . began and ended in the reference period, or
- . began in the reference period and continued into the next period, or
- . started prior to the reference month or year, continued through the reference period and into the next period.

#### **Duration of dispute**

8. The *duration* of a dispute is the average number of working days lost per employee involved in the dispute. The duration of the dispute is calculated by dividing the number of working days lost in the dispute by the number of employees involved (both directly and indirectly).

#### **Employees**

9. *Employees* refers to wage and salary earners only. Excluded are persons who are self-employed (e.g. building sub-contractors, owner-drivers of trucks) and employers.

10. *Employees directly involved* are those who actually participated in the dispute in order to enforce or resist a demand or to express a grievance.

11. *Employees indirectly involved* are those who ceased work at the establishment where the stoppages occurred, but who are not themselves parties to the dispute. Employees who ceased work at establishments other than those where the stoppages occurred are excluded (see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes).

12. *Total employees involved* for any period of time are obtained by adding together the number of employees involved in each dispute in the period. For any period of time the figures may include details of the same employees involved in more than one dispute. The longer the period of reference, the more chance there is of some double counting in the number of employees involved. Where there are varying numbers of employees involved during the progress of a dispute, the figures of employees involved relate to the largest number of individual employees involved on any one day. Generally, the *total* number of employees involved for each year will equal the sum of the total number of employees involved in the first month of a year plus the number of employees *newly* involved in subsequent months. Differences between monthly and annual totals can occur due to the temporary cessation of stoppages which resume in subsequent months. Employees re-involved in this type of dispute are not classified as employees *newly* involved in stoppages in the second period in which the dispute occurs.

#### **Method of settlement**

13. Statistics of the *method of settlement* of industrial disputes relate to the method directly

responsible for ending the stoppage of work as reported and not necessarily to the method (or methods) responsible for settling all matters in dispute. For these reasons, they do not reflect the relative importance of the work of various industrial tribunals operating under State and Federal legislation. The classification of method of settlement is as follows:

*Negotiation.* Private negotiation between the parties involved, or their representatives, without the intervention or assistance of authorities constituted under State or Federal industrial legislation.

*State legislation.* Intervention or assistance of an industrial authority or authorities created by or constituted under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation, or reference to such authorities or compulsory or voluntary conference. Intervention, assistance or advice of State government officials or inspectors.

*Federal and joint Federal-State legislation.* Compulsory or voluntary conference or by intervention or assistance of, or reference to, the industrial relation commissions created by or constituted under the Industrial Relations Act, Coal Industry Acts, Stevedoring Industry Act, and other acts such as the Navigation Act; Public Service Arbitration Act. Intervention, assistance or advice of Federal government officials or inspectors.

*Resumption without negotiation.* This category may include some disputes which are settled subject to subsequent negotiation of a formal nature, such as industrial court hearings. Stop-work meetings are included, and this category may also include disputes settled by 'resumption' as stated, but about which no further information is available.

*Other methods.* Mediation; filling places of employees on strike or locked out; closing establishments permanently; dismissal or resignation of employees.

#### **Working days lost**

14. *Working days lost* refers to working days lost by employees directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and figures are generally as reported by parties to the dispute. For some disputes working days lost are estimated on the basis of the number of employees involved and the duration of the dispute.

#### **Working days lost per thousand employees**

15. *Working days lost per thousand employees* are calculated for the 12 month period from working days lost and estimates of employees obtained from the ABS Labour Force Survey. Refer to paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes for details of the way in which these measures are calculated, and the change in the method of calculation from the January 1995 edition of this publication.

